Austrobaileya 1 (4): 339-345 (1981)

FURTHER NOTES ON *ACACIA* IN QUEENSLAND

By L. Pedley

Queensland Herbarium, Brisbane.

Summary

Acacia tephrina and *A. handonis* are described as new. *A. lazaridis* is a new name for *A. brevifolia* (F. Muell. ex Benth.) Benth. non (Lodd.) G. Don. *A. clivicola* Pedley is referred to *A. stowardii* Maiden which is distinguished from *A. duriuscula* W.V. Fitzg. *A. difficilis* Maiden and *E. estrophiolata* F. Muell., recorded from Queensland for the first time, are described. Notable extensions to the ranges of *A. cincinnata* F. Muell. and *A. solandri* Benth. and an additional specimen of *A. ramiflora* Domin are recorded. *A. angustissima* (Miller) Kuntze is recorded as an occasional weed in tropical Queensland though its deliberate introduction is also noted.

The numbers assigned to species are those of my revision of the Queensland species (Pedley 1978, 1980). Additional species have been given "A" numbers next to their supposed nearest relative, except for *A. angustissima* which has no near relatives in Australia.

45. Acacia stowardii Maiden, J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W. 51:269 (1917). **Syntypes:** Western Australia: Comet Vale, 63 miles N of Kalgoorlie, Dec 1916, *T.J. Jutson* 175 and without date, *Jutson* 281 (PERTH, fragments & photos of each).

A. clivicola Pedley, Contrib. Qd Herb. 15:7 (1974), Austrobaileya 1:155 (1978), *syn. nov.* **Type:** Gregory South District: near Pinkilla, about 40 miles (64 km) from Quilpie on Windorah Road, Mar 1960, *Johnson* 1508 (BRI, holo; NT, iso).

When describing *Acacia aprepta* I considered its relationship with *A. stowardii* but more recently Mr. B.R. Maslin, who is preparing an account of *Acacia* for a forthcoming "Flora of Central Australia", drew my attention to the resemblance of *A. clivicola* to *A. stowardii* and to *A. duriuscula* W.V. Fitzg. He made available specimens from Western Australia and I examined specimens from the Northern Territory, South Australia and Queensland as well.

I have seen fragments and photographs of the type specimen of *A. stowardii* as well a range of material* collected in the Kalgoorlie-Menzies area and a large number of specimens identified as *A. clivicola*. The types of *A. stowardii* and *A. clivicola* are remarkably similar in the size and indumentum of the branchlets and young shoots, the size and shape of the pods and above all the size, shape and nervature of the phyllodes. The two are certainly conspecific. In the protologue of *A. stowardii* Maiden compared it with *A. duriuscula*, Maiden often compared species he described with others not closely related but in this case comparison of the two species was warranted. He wrote "There is a good deal of external similarity between these two species, but if we examine them carefully, we find that flowers in spikes are unknown in *A. duriuscula*, while the calyx is more than half as long as the corolla in that species, and not half as long in *A. stowardii*. The phyllodes of *A. duriuscula* are shorter and more resinous, though in neither species is it [resin] abundant; those of *A. duriuscula* are less smooth to the touch, as the venation is coarser, i.e. the veins are thicker and more prominent, yet in both it would be termed fine". Examination of a type specimen of *A. duriuscula* (Coolgardie district, in 1902, *Kelso*. PERTH), confirmed

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* *Board* 6506; *Campbell* s.n.; *Hall* H76/61; *Maslin* 1932, 1934, 1948 & 2408; *Wilson* 6507 (all PERTH).

Maiden's observations. The heads of *A. duriuscula* are not at all elongate whereas those of *A. stowardii* are at least ovoid; the calyx resembles that of *A. stowardii* in size, degree of lobing, texture and indumentum but is slightly less than half as long as the corolla whereas that of *A. stowardii* often ranges from one-third to one-half as long; and the phyllodes are shorter than is usual in *A. stowardii.* None of these characters would however exclude *A. stowardii* absolutely from *A. duriuscula* but the nervature of the phyllodes of the two species is sufficiently different to distinguish them. Throughout its range, which extends over about 28° longitude, *A. stowardii* has rather thick phyllodes finely striate with numerous parallel nerves (10—11/mm across the phyllode on the type specimens) while *A. duriuscula* has more widely spaced translucent nerves (5—6/mm).

The type specimen is the only one that I have seen that I would refer with certainty to *A. duriuscula.* Further collections are needed to confirm the observations on the nervature of the phyllodes and to determine what the pods are like.

There is a problem, already recognised (see above p. 155), in distinguishing *A. stowardii* from *A. kempeana.* The latter usually has wider pods and phyllodes but as specimens often do not have pods the width of the phyllodes is often the only criterion for separating the species. The phyllodes of *A. kempeana* are more than 5 mm and those of *A. stowardii* are (on most specimens) less than 4 mm wide. A few specimens, particularly from the south-western part of the Northern Territory [*Maconochie* 1844 (BRI, NT, PERTH) *Latz* 5237 (BRI, NT, PERTH) *Woenne* s.n. (PERTH)], with phyllodes 4—5 mm wide may represent intermediates between *A. stowardii* and *A. kempeana,* Ecological data on the herbarium labels suggest however that they are *A. stowardii.*

47. A. solandri Benth.

North Kennedy District: Hervey Holding, Paluma Range, approx. 19°15'S 146°25'E, rainforest, Jun 1975, *Hyland* 3007; Inkerman Hill [19°45'S. 147°30'E], Mar 1975, *Jackes* (JCT). South Kennedy District: Clarke Range west of Cathu, approx 20°40'S, 148°30'S, Apr 1978, *Byrnes* 3804 & *Clarkson.*

Acacia solandri extends farther north in Queensland than previously supposed. It occurs in rainforest and in drier situations such as Mt Stuart near Townsville.

53A. Acacia difficilis Maiden in Ewart & Davies, Flora North. Territory 344 (1917). **Type.** Northern Territory: Howard Creek, 20 miles SE of Darwin, Jun 1916, *Hill* (not seen).

Tree to 8 m tall but flowering when only 1 m; branchlets glabrous or often tomentose the indumentum usually persisting in upper axils, occasionally with brown scurf on developing phyllodes and tips of branches. Phyllodes straight or falcate and tapering into a long pulvinus when narrow, 9—12(—16) cm x 2—4(—5) cm, (2—)3—6 times as long as wide, with many fine crowded slightly anastomosing nerves, 3 or 5 more prominent than the rest, glabrous or tomentose; gland prominent basal, pulvinus 4—10(—17) mm long. Spikes dense (2—)3—4(—4.5) cm long on peduncles 3—8 mm long often arranged in complex inflorescences. Occasionally the spikes are in pairs in the upper axils but usually they are at the base of an axillary shoot up to 5 cm long which may bear 2—5 lateral spikes. Occasionally two pairs of spikes and two shoots develop in each axil and the upper phyllodes are reduced in size so that a complex paniculate inflorescence develops. Flowers 5—merous; calyx lobes extremely narrowly spathulate ± free, ciliolate at the apex, 0.5—0.7 mm long; corolla glabrous 0.9—1.2 mm long about twice as long as the calyx; stamens *ca* 3 mm long; ovary tomentose. Pods similar to those of *A. julifera,* ± terete, longitudinally wrinkled, glabrous, to 13 cm long, 3 mm diam. Seeds longitudinal, *ca* 6 x 2.2 mm; areole open; funicle folded and thickened, basal.

Burke District: Settlement Creek, Jun 1923, *Brass* 352.

Acacia difficilis is widely spread in the northern part of the Northern Territory where it occurs on sandy soils often with *Eucalyptus nesophila* or *Grevillea pteridiifolia* and on alluvia. It has been collected only once in Queensland. The main flowering period is July-August and fruits mature from August to October.

It is difficult to distinguish from *Acacia tumida* Benth. which has shorter flattened pods and often glaucous branchlets. Its closest relative is *A. julifera* which is also densely tomentose in its young stages. The Queensland specimens referred to in the protologue of *A. difficilis* are *A. julifera* subsp. *gilbertensis*.

63. Acacia lazaridis Pedley, nom. et stat. nov. Based on *Acacia aulacocarpa* Cunn. ex Benth. var. *brevifolia* F. Muell. ex Benth., J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Bot. 3:144 (1859). **Type:** Suttor, *Mueller* 39 (K, holo).

A. brevifolia (F. Muell. ex Benth.) Benth., Fl. Aust. 2:395 (1864); Pedley, Austrobaileya 1(2):167 (1978) *nom. illeg.* non Lodd. ex G. Don, Gen. Hist. Dichlam. Pl. 2:406 (1832).

Bentham (Fl. Aust. 2:373. 1864) referred *A. brevifolia* Lodd. to *A. lunata*. Lodige's name is a *nomen nudum*, but it was validated with a brief description by G. Don. Consequently *A. brevifolia* (Benth.) Benth. is a later homonym. I am indebted to Mr. B.R. Maslin for pointing out Don's description of *A. brevifolia*.

The species is named for Mr. M. Lazarides (CANB) who is well known for his work on Australian grasses and whose collections in northern Australia have been invaluable in studies in many groups including *Acacia*.

65. A. cincinnata F. Muell.

SOUTH KENNEDY DISTRICT: Foot of Eungella Range, 21°05'S 148°38'E, rainforest margin, May 1970, *Telford* 1816 (Canb. Bot. Gard. 034602); East Funnel Creek (approx. 21°40'S 148°50'E) cleared rainforest planted to pasture, Nov. 1978 *Anderson* 630.

As expected (see p. 169) *A. cincinnata* has been collected in the vicinity of Mackay where it is associated with rainforest.

96. Acacia cana Maiden, J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W. 53, errata (1920); Pedley, Austrobaileya 1:196 (1978).

Tree to *ca* 6 m tall with dense spreading crown; branchlets obscurely angular, grey with indumentum of dense short appressed hairs. Phyllodes straight, linear, acute, ± pungent (3—)4.5—10 cm long, (1.5—)2—3.3(—4) mm wide, 15—35(—50) times as long as wide, with many fine longitudinal nerves hidden at first by dense indumentum of appressed hairs which are absent from old phyllodes. Heads of 25—30 flowers on penduncles 7—10(—12) mm long in pairs in the upper axils or 2—3 in axillary racemes, the axis *ca* 2.5 mm long sometimes growing out into a leafy shoot with heads on single axillary peduncles. Flowers 5—merous; calyx eventually splitting into narrowly oblong or concave spathulate lobes 0.6—0.8 mm long appressed pubescent in the upper part; corolla 1.4—1.6 mm long, 2—2.5 times as long as the calyx, appressed pubescent; stamens 2.5 mm long; ovary densely tomentose. Pods (immature) flat wih prominent raised yellowish margins, curved, up to 10 cm long, *ca* 4 mm wide, appressed pubescent; seeds longitudinal with funicle folded into basal aril.

New South Wales. WESTERN PLAINS: Battery Creek, "Gumvale" via Tibooburra, Sep 1970, *Hitchcock* NSW 106277 (BRI); 1 mile E of "Gumvale" homestead, near Tibooburra, Sep 1971, *Perry* 5746 (BRI); Depot Glen, Milparinka, 29°42'S 141°45'E, Sep 1973, *Cunningham* 1087 & *Milthorpe* (NSW): "Mulga Valley" Stn on road between White Cliffs and "Tero Creek" Stn, Dec 1968, *Martensz* CSIRO Div. Wildlife Res. 4132 (NSW); White Cliffs, Sep 1906, *O'Reilly* NSW 101392 (BRI); Bunker Creek on Wilcannia-White Cliffs Road, Oct 1974, *Cunningham* 2952 & Milthorpe (BRI). **Queensland:** Warrego District: "Avonvilla" N. of Adavale, Apr 1961, *Wilson* (BRI, K).

Acacia cana is found in the extreme north-west of New South Wales usually on drainage lines, and has apparently been collected once in Queensland. The specimen has extremely young heads and it has not been possible to determine the structure of the calyx, but long peduncles and pointed phyllodes indicate that it is *A. cana*. The great bulk of the Queensland material previously referred to *A. cana* is now referred to *A. tephrina*.

96A. *Acacia tephrina Pedley. **Type.** BURKE DISTRICT: 10 miles N of Hughenden, Jun 1975, *Lazarides* 3613 (BRI, holo; CANB, K, iso).

Tree usually erect up to 20 m tall, silvery, bark dark grey, fissured and flaky; branchlets slender, angular, with dense indumentum of short appressed hairs wearing off on angles, often glabrescent. Phyllodes straight or slightly falcate, linear though sometimes widest above the middle when broad, not sharply pointed, 7—11(—15) cm long, 2.5—4.5(—6) mm wide, 20—35(—60) times as long as wide, many fine longitudinal nerves, densely appressed pubescent, hairs on old phyllodes confined to intercostal lines. Heads of 20—35 flowers in densely pubescent axillary 4—10—branched racemes, the axis 2.5—8 mm long, branches 4—7(—10) mm long. Flowers 5—merous; calyx 0.3—0.5 mm long with appressed pubescent lobes *ca* 1/3 as long as the calyx, sometimes pubescent; stamens *ca* 2.5 mm long; ovary densely tomentose, glabrous when aborted. Pod linear, flat, slightly, contracted between seeds and convex over them, densely appressed pubescent, up to 6.5 cm long and 5 mm wide; seeds longitudinal, 5.5 x 3.5—4 mm; areole central, open; funicle *ca* 3 times folded forming small basal aril.

Queensland. BURKE DISTRICT: 10 miles [16 km] N of Hughenden, Jun 1965, *Lazarides* 3613 (BRI, CANB, K); 10 km S of Hughenden, *Kent* 71 (BRI): Hughenden, Jun 1934, *Blake* 6226 (BRI). COOK DISTRICT: 4 miles [6 km] SE of Einasleigh, Jun 1966, *Pedley* 2113 (BRI). NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT: *ca* 10 miles [16 km] W of Bowen, Jun 1958, *Pedley* 266 (BRI, K): Guthulungra, 19°56'S 147°50'E, May 1974, *Thompson* (BRI). MITCHELL DISTRICT: Glenhurst near Blackall, May 1936, *Everist & White* 65 (BRI). SOUTH KENNEDY DISTRICT: 90 km (by road) N of Clermont, 22°04'S 147°34'E, Jun 1972, *T.J. McDonald* 558 (BRI); "Kiandra" 32 miles [51 km] N of Clermont, Aug 1964, *Pedley* 1739 (BRI). GREGORY SOUTH DISTRICT: Grey Range, between Quilpie and Eromanga, May 1928, *White* (BRI, K); "Whynot", Nov 1957, *Everist* 5663. WARREGO DISTRICT: Cowley — Boorara Road, 26°54'S 144°50'E, Jun 1955, *Smith* 6387 (BRI, K).

I have seen two collections of what may be an undescribed species allied to *A. tephrina*. Only a few phyllodes on the specimens were intact but they appeared to be more elongate (10—16 cm long, 33—35 times as long as wide) than is usual in *A. tephrina* though within the range of variation of that species. The axillary racemes appear to have fewer heads and there appear to be significant differences in the flowers. The calyx is 0.6—0.9 mm long, shortly obtusely lobed, glabrous or with some longish white hairs on the tube and with dense shorter golden hairs on the lobes. The corolla is 1.4—1.8 mm long, about twice as long as the calyx. Pods are needed to clarify its position relative to *A. tephrina* and other species of the Microneurae group. Both collectors noted that the plant grows in thickets. The specimens seen were:

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* **Acacia tephrina** Pedley, species nova affinis *A. canae* Maiden phyllodiis non pungentibus ramis racemorum paucibus et calyce in lobos discretos non secedente differt. **Typus:** *Lazarides* 3613 (BRI, holotypus; K, CANB, isotypi).

Arbor plerumque erecta usque 20m alta argentea cortice atrocinerea fissurata et squamata; ramuli tenues angulares indumento pilorum brevium appressorum in angulis evanescenti obsiti saepe glabrescentes. Phyllodia recta vel leviter falcata linearia quamquam ubi lata interdum latissima supra medium non valde acuta, 7—11(—15) cm longa, 2.5—4.5(—6) mm lata, 20—35(—60) plo longiora quam latiora, nervis multis tenuibus longitudinalibus, dense appresse pubescentia, pilis in phyllodiis veteribus lineam intercostatem limitatis. Capitula 20—30 florum in racemos dense pubescentes axillares 4—10 ramosa disposita ex axe 2.5—8 mm longa, ramis 4—7(—10) mm longis constantes. Flores 5—meri; calyx 0.3—0.5 mm longus lobes appresse pubescentibus calyce toto 3plo brevioribus; corolla 1.3—1.5 mm longa interdum pubescens (2—)2.5—4plo calcye longior; stamina circa 2.5 mm longa; ovarium dense tomentosum, glabrum ubi abortum. Legumen lineare planum inter semina leviter contractum et convexum supra ea, dense appresse pubescens usque 6.5 cm longum et 5 mm latum; semina longitudinalia 5.5 x 3.5—4 mm; areolus centralis apertus; funiculus circa 3plo plicatus arillum parvum basilem faciens.

Western Australia. CARNEGIE DISTRICT: East of Lewis Range (approx. 20°10'S 128°40'E), June 1968, *Beard* 5571 (PERTH). **Northern Territory:** 117 km W of Hookers Creek, 18°12'S 129°44'E, July 1973, *Maconochie* 1749 (BRI, PERTH, specimens also at AD, B, CAN, DNA, K, NSW, NT).

Despite the note to the contrary (Pedley 1978, p. 196) the plant generally known in Queensland as *Acacia cana* is not conspecific with *A. cana* from New South Wales. Mr. B.R. Maslin demonstrated to me that specimens at herb. Kew should be referred to two species, true *A. cana* and an undescribed species *(A tephrina)* from Queensland. Observations at Kew were subsequently confirmed with specimens borrowed from NSW.

A. cana has more sharply pointed, often narrower, phyllodes, inflorescences with fewer longer branches and calyxes when split into distinct lobes. Except for the reference to Milparinka plants, notes previously published under *A. cana* refer to *A. tephrina.*

114. Acacia ramiflora Domin

BURKE DISTRICT: 5 miles [8 km] E of Hughenden, pebbly red earth soil in low open woodland of *Eucalyptus whitei* and *Triodia* sp., Apr 1971, *Birch* 71/49 (JCT).

The specimen cited extends the known range of *A. ramiflora* only slightly. The species should be looked for in the Pentland-Hughenden area. More material is required to assess its relationship with *A. simsii.*

118A. Acacia estrophiolata F. Muell., South. Sci. Record 2:150 (1882). **Type:** Northern Territory: Finke River, *Kempe* (NSW, iso).

Tree, often strongly weeping, to 12 m tall; branchlets slender ± terete, glabrous with the epidermal layer often lifting off. Phyllodes straight linear acute, 6—12 cm x 1.7—4(—5) mm, 17—40(—50) times as long as wide, with 3 widely spaced longitudinal nerves with indistinct reticulate veins between them; gland at some distance (5—25 mm) from the base with the margin distinctly bent at the gland and occasionally 1 or 2 more distal glands; pulvinus 1—2 mm long. Heads of *ca* 40 flowers in peduncles, subtended by an obtuse concave bract, 7—10 mm long in pairs in the upper axils. Flowers 5—numerous; calyx lobes ± free spathulate, glabrous 0.8—1 mm long; corolla *ca* 1—2 mm long; stamens *ca* 3 mm long; ovary glabrous. Pods flat moniliform, the valves rather membranous; long wide. Seeds longitudinal *ca* 5 x 4 mm, funicle hardly thickened, areole small central open paler than the rest of the seed.

GREGORY NORTH DISTRICT: no definite locality (approx. 24°20'S 138°20'E), *Gasteen.*

Acacia estrophiolata is common in the southern part of the northern Territory usually on sandy alluvia or on run-on areas. It flowers in April and May. It is so closely related to *A. excelsa* subsp. *angusta* that subspecific rank might be considered appropriate, but as the phyllodes of *A. estrophiolata* are always longer than those of *A. excelsa* and their geographic ranges are distinct specific rank is maintained.

The exact locality of Gasteen's collection is not known, but it is in the north-eastern part of the Simpson Desert within 200 km of collecting localities of *A. estrophiolata* in the Northern Territory.

152A. *Acacia handonis Pedley, **Type:** DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT: Barakula State Forest (approx. 26°20'S 150°30'E), 15 Nov 1978, *V. Hando* s.n. (BRI 233624, holo).

Subshrub with branchlets ribbed below the insertion of the phyllodes, with scattered short glandular hairs and occasionally with denser simple hairs. Phyllodes crowded spirally arranged and occasionally subverticillate, probably semiterete when fresh subquadrangular and ± similar to those of *A. baueri* when dry, without obvious nerves, recurved and mucronate at the apex, 6—10(—12) mm long, 0.3—0.4 mm thick; gland apparently absent; pulvinus *ca* 0.2 mm long. Heads of *ca* 30 flowers on axillary peduncles 8(—16) mm long. Flowers 5—merous, glabrous and glutinous; calyx 0.6—0.8 mm long, lobed to about the middle; corolla 1.8—1.9 mm long, 2—3 times as long as the calyx; stamens *ca* 3.5 mm long; ovary glabrous. Pod shortly stipitate, flattened glabrous with prominent raised cartilaginous excrescences on valves. Seeds longitudinal *ca* 4 mm long, 1.7—1.9 mm wide; areole large oblong open; funicle basal thick fleshy folded.

DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT: Barakula area, Aug-Sep 1977, *J.G. & M. Simmons* 896.

Acacia handonis is an extremely rare species. I have examined specimens from the only known population north of Chinchilla. Flowers have been collected in July and August and mature fruits in November. The species resembles *A. brunioides* but its unusual pod sets it apart from that species and all others I have examined.

The plant is named in honour of Mrs. V. Hando who collected specimens for me.

236. Acacia angustissima (Miller) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3(2):47(1898); Woodson & Schery, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 37:268(1950) et fide Isely synonyma ibi enumerata; Isely, Sida 3:368(1969). Based on *Mimosa angustissima* Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8(1768). **Type:** not seen (BM, fide Isely).

COOK DISTRICT: Bamaga near Cape York, Aug 1964, *Christensen.* NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT: Millaroo Research Stn, *ca* 30 miles [48 km] SW of Ayr, Aug 1964, *Seton.* SOUTH KENNEDY DISTRICT: Alligator Creek, near Mackay, Sep 1957, *Goodchild.*

Acacia angustissima, a native of subtropical and tropical America, has been collected three times in Queensland. On one occasion it was suspected of being introduced from outside Australia in forage legume seed. It has not proved troublesome and seems not to have persisted. It may be of value as a forage plant and in recent years it has been deliberately introduced. At present plants from three different introductions are being grown at the Walkamin Research Station of the Department of Primary Industries, near Mareeba. Details of the original introductions with Commonwealth Plant Introduction numbers are:

CPI 40175	BOLIVIA: La Basuela, alt 2100m, Jun 1965, *R.J. Williams* 5047.
CPI 51651	ARIZONA: Desert Botanic Gardens, Phoenix, introduced in 1971.
CPI 57959	NETHERLANDS LESSER ANTILLES: Curacao, introduced in 1972, *Arnoldo-Broeders,* Fraterhuis Soto.

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* **Acacia handonis** Pedley, species nova affinis *A. bruniodis* Cunn ex G. Don pagina valvorum leguminis crescentibus cartilagineis praedita (ramentacea) et seminibus longitudinalibus differt. **Type:** *V. Hando* s.n. (BRI 233634, holo).

Fruticulus ramulis costatis infra insertionem phyllodiorum pilis sparsis brevibus glandulosis et interdum confertioribus simplicibus vestitus dispersis. Phyllodia conferta spiralitie disposita et interdum subverticillata, probabiliter semiteretia ubi viva subquadrangularia et similis eosum *A. baueri* ubi secca, sine nervis manifestis, recurvata et mucronulata ad apicem, 6—10(—12) mm longa, 0.3—0.4 mm crassa; glans nulla ut videtur; pulvinus ca 0.2 mm longus. Capitula 30flora in pedunculo axillari 8(—16) mm longo disposita. Flores 5meri glabri et glutinosi; calyx 0.6—0.8 mm longus ad fere medium lobatus; corolla 1.8—1.9 mm longa, 2—3plo longior quam calyx; stamina circa 3.5 mm longa; ovarium glabrum. Legumen breviter stipitatum applanatum glabrum excrescentibus prominentibus cartilagineis in valvis ornatum circa 4.5 cm longum, 4 mm latum. Semina longitudinalia circa 4 mm longa, 1.7—1.9 mm lata; areolus grandis oblongus apertus; funiculus basalis plicatus crassus succulentus.

A. angustissima differs from all other species found in Queensland in having rather oblong heads of almost white flowers (with short pedicels) in paniculate inflorescences and bipinnate leaves without glands.

A number of infraspecific taxa has been described; for example, Isely recognised six varieties occurring in the United States, and there is no general agreement on either the status of these taxa or of the circumscription of *A. angustissima.* I have taken a broad view of the species as there is a need for it to be criticially studied throughout its range.

References

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PEDLEY, L. (1980). A revision of *Acacia* Mill. in Queensland (concluded). *Austrobaileya* 1(3) : 235-337.